

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XXXII.

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NATIONAL
Life Insurance Comp'y
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.
Cash Capital, \$1,000,000
CHARTERED BY CONGRESS.

Safe, Reliable, and Low Rates.

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WALL PAPER,
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FURNITURE.
CALL AND SEE GOODS AND PRICES.
CHICAGO CARPET CO.,
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Old Stand of ALLEN, MACKEY & CO.

FURNITURE.

The Tobey
Furniture Co.

Will continue their great
Closing-Out Sale

At Lower Prices than Before.

Purchasers anxious to make
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should not fail to improve this rare opportunity.

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DEARABLE OFFICES IN THE

TRIBUNE BUILDING

TO RENT.

Apply to WM. C. DOW,

Room 8 Tribune Building.

Three-story and Basement
Marble-Front House.

No. 434 Michigan-av.,

TO RENT.

WALTER H. MATTOCKS,

Room 1, No. 40 Dearborn-st.

Large Store to Rent Cheap.

Five-story basement stone-front, 22x165, No. 174

Broadway, between Dearborn and Clark.

WAITE, CLARK & DORMAN, 102 Washington

FINANCIAL.

7 PER CENT.

Real Estate Mortgage Loans upon improved city

real estate at lowest rates.

JOHN G. SHORTALL,
24 Front Block.

7 Per Cent.

\$25,000 to \$7,500 to \$16,000 at 8.25 to 8.50 per cent.

House and large grounds at High-land.

Rooms, etc., to rent.

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For the future.

WALTER H. MATTOCKS,

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Large Store to Rent Cheap.

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W. P. REND & CO.

Principal Office, 141 LaSalle-st. Best grades of Hard

and soft.

COAL

All kinds, Market Rates. INDIANA NUT COAL, \$2

per ton, delivered at car prompt fully filled.

OPTICIAN.

MANASSE, OPTICIAN, Tribune Building.

SIGHT

PRICELSS

Fine Spectacles suited to all sights on scientific prin-

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scopes. Darkroom.

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Charitable institutions at cost. Orders received at

90 Randolph-st., near Dearborn. Factory, 15

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atic stories, is \$1,072,942. The estimated cost under the modified contract is \$763,167, a saving to the Government of \$279,081 on both the Philadelphia and Cincinnati buildings. The total amount to save on this branch of work alone will be over \$500,000.

SUPERINTENDENT OF THE GOVERNMENT INSANE ASYLUM.

Dr. William Gooding, Superintendent of the State Lunatic Asylum, Boston, Mass., has accepted, it is said, the office of Superintendent of the Government Insane Asylum, and will take charge Sept. 4.

LOST BONDS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

New York, July 7.—The *World's* Washington reporter says Secretary Schurz has ordered an investigation of the conduct of the Government Directors of the Union Pacific Railroad concerning the celebrated "lost" bonds. These bonds were not really lost. The facts were that 250,000 of the 3,000,000 bonds of the Union, 110 United States currency were mysteriously issued by the trustees under the Ames contract, and the railroad company received no equivalent sum. The amount of \$854,000 of the interest has been continued to be paid. When the matter was first investigated, it was alleged that the bonds were lost in the shipping, but the inquiry has led to the discovery of the loss from New York to Boston to escape the interference of Mr. James Fisk, Jr., and other persons. At this time some of the books and papers of the Company were out of the hands of its officials.

The Directors of the Company ordered an investigation to be made some years ago, and it is alleged by the expert who made the report that the loss was due to the hands of F. H. and Sidney Dillon, and that he was prevented from completing the investigation.

Out of the Government Directors, Mr. W. H. Davis, of Boston, is the only one who is charged that he did not try to get at the bottom facts. Secretary Schurz has therefore committed a new investigation to another Government Director, John S. C. Harrington, of Ia-
hia, who will undoubtedly probe the matter to the bottom.

CANADA.

The Orangemen and Their Troubles.—The Late Steamboat Difficulties—On the London Times on the Fisher's Queen.

Montreal, Quebec, July 7.—The Orangemen have been unable so far to obtain a church to hold divine service in on the 13th of July. The trustees of the Zion Church have refused to grant the use of their church for that day. The question is asked, Why should other churches than the Zion Church claim to be expected to provide places of worship to protestants on the 13th of July? If the Orangemen can get a suitable person to lead them, they can get the use of a church or not, but they are not satisfied with the men that are putting themselves forward as their representatives.

The Directors of the Ottawa River Navigation Company held a meeting to-day to investigate the difficulty that occurred on board their steamer between the Papal Zouaves and the Captain. They find that the Zouaves were wrong in applying to the pilot instead of the Captain for permission to hold their steer, and that the pilot had no right to interfere with the Zouaves. The Zouaves should have remonstrated with the Captain, before hauling down the Papal flag, should have remonstrated with the Zouaves. They decided further that no party flag will in future be allowed to be hoisted on their steamers, and retain the Captain in their service.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Montreal, Quebec, July 7.—The Hon. Justice Dawson died yesterday morning at the age of 75. The Justice Carter Court contested election case.

The Hon. Mr. Lafamme was elected for the county some time ago, but his right to the seat was contested, and he was not seated in the Legislature.

His Honor reviewed at length the law of the case, and held that respondent had used personal efforts to prevent anything from being done for him in the election.

A dispatch from St. John, N. B., says building operations are going on briskly. Ten thousand dollars additional have been received from Chicago.

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SOCIETY MEETINGS.

MIRIAM CHAPTER, NO. 1, O. E. S.—A Special Committee will be appointed Saturday, July 14, for work and special duties. All members are requested to attend. Members of the W. M. F. are cordially invited. By order of the W. M. F.

FRED W. CHOPP, Secy.

GOLDEN RULE LODGE, NO. 728, A. F. & A. M.—Will meet in Special Communication Tuesday evening, July 12, at 8 o'clock, at the home of Wm. Twelfth, etc., for the purpose of conferring the M. M. Degree on two candidates. By order of the W. M. JOHN MCFADYEN, Secretary.

WAN HENNSSELER GRAND LODGE OF PERFECTION—Will work on the 4th and 5th Degrees Thursday afternoon at 8 o'clock, at the home of J. W. Dunnigan, Regular Communication at 8 o'clock p.m. Work on the 2nd Degree. Visitors cordially invited. By order of the W. M.

ED GOODALE, Grand Secy.

D. C. CREGIER LODGE, NO. 645, A. F. AND A. M.—Hall 278 and 280 Milwaukee Av., near Carpenter's Hill. Will meet on the 4th and 5th Degrees, July 12, at 8 o'clock, sharp. Work on the M. M. degree. Visiting brethren are cordially invited. By order of the W. M.

J. H. DUNLOP, Recorder.

CHICAGO COMMANDERY, NO. 19, K. T.—At- tention, Sir Knights. Special Convocation Monday evening, July 11, at 8 o'clock, for business and work. Knights cordially invited. By order of the W. M.

E. C. JAS. E. MEGINN, Secy.

LAFAYETTE CHAPTER, NO. 2, R. A. M.—Hall 724 Monroe St.—State Convocation Monday evening, July 11, at 8 o'clock, for business and work. Visitors cordially invited. By order of the W. M.

J. R. DUNLOP, Secy.

WM. B. WARREN LODGE, NO. 20, A. F. AND A. M.—Regular Communication on Saturday evening, July 12, at 8 o'clock, for business and work. Visitors cordially invited. By order of the W. M.

J. R. DUNLOP, Secy.

CORINTHIAN CHAPTER, NO. 69, R. A. M.—Regu- lar Communication on Saturday evening, July 12, at 8 o'clock, for business and work. Visitors cordially invited. By order of the W. M.

J. A. CRAWFORD, H. P.

KILWINNING LODGE, NO. 211, A. F. AND A. M.—Annual Masonic picnic at Shadbottom's Corral, Clinton, July 17, 1877. Train leaves depot corner Carroll and Carroll Sts. at 10 a.m.

SUNDAY, JULY 8, 1877.

In New York on Saturday greenbacks were worth \$44,000 cents on the dollar.

The subscriptions to the 4 per cent loan reached the sum of three millions and a quarter.

The sudden disappearance of the Nas Peros from Salmon River is unquestionably attributable to the present activity in the Naval Department.

Five steamers sailed from New York yesterday, all heavily laden with passengers for Europe. Miss FANNY DAVENPORT, the Hon. JOHN A. KASSON, and THOMAS TILSON, with the remnant of his family, were among those who propose assisting a more firmly established the fraternal relations between England and America.

Deacon RICHARD SMITH commenced a speech on the resumption question in Cincinnati yesterday, which, by the aid of his friends, was finished before midnight, to the delight of the other Deacons, who gravely feared a desecration of the Sabbath. A summary of his remarks will be found in our telegraphic column this morning.

Col. J. K. C. FOREST, a local but eminent poet, presents in another column a stirring poem, suggested by Gen. GRANT's reception in London. It is to be hoped that this poem will completely eradicate any feeling that may at present exist between the nations, and cement the bond between them as surely as Col. FOREST is bound to the poetical muse.

The London *Times* is opening its guns on the American Commissioners to the Canada Fisheries arbitration, and is inclined to bat him over the head because he won't agree with the English idea of the extent to which the United States is liable. It demands that the discussion of the question be conducted so as to reflect "honor" upon Great Britain, even if it secures no wealth.

The War Department has issued a circular forbidding the reappointment to West Point of those cadets reported as deficient in conduct or studies. This is a very proper order. Cadets who cannot behave, and those whom nature did not endow with average mental abilities, should by all means give place to those differently constituted. The States provide idiot asylums and bridewells for them.

Advices from Washington indicate that the filibusters and adventurers, who are loaded down with Mexican claims purchased at the rate of one cent on the dollar, aim to provoke a conflict between the two Republics, and the United States would be paid in full by Mexico as a portion of the war indemnity which would undoubtedly be exacted.

Evenly the Democrats are badly scared by the rumor from New Orleans that STANLEY MATTHEWS and Secretary SUMNER are accessories to the act of the Returning Board. They assume that the accession of Judge SPROUL, the Bourbon Senator-elect, to his seat depends now entirely upon the election of the two, and then counsel cool and calm deliberation—the inevitable retreat of the Democracy—rather than rash and hasty action. It is extremely doubtful if the Bourbons will take any such course, as that indicated. The story is unquestionably put out as a feint to test the temper of the disaffected Republicans, and see how far they will support such an attack upon the Administration. It is cleverly devised, and it remains to be seen who will be roped in.

The machine politicians die hard. They squirm and wriggle like rattlesnakes over whose neck is thrust the forked stick. The last issue of the Richmond *Guide and News* gives the details of a plot concocted by politicians in that city and elsewhere to seriously embarrass the President. They are charged with having tried to induce Miss VAN ZEE, the late Postmistress of the Virginia Capital, not to turn over the office to her successor, on the ground

that Mr. HARVEY is not legally the President, and hence has no power to make appointments until his claim shall have been established by the Supreme Court. Among the parties alleged to be mixed up in the plot are Gen. BUTLER, SIMON CAMERON, and JAMES G. BLAINE. Miss VAN ZEE declined to enter into the scheme, which consequently fell through.

There has always been a mystery hanging over the issue of certain unauthorized bonds of the Union Pacific Railroad, almost as much as there has been over the sudden and unsatisfactory termination of the investigation thereto. Two hundred and fifty-four of the first-mortgage bonds of the road and 110 United States currency notes were suspiciously issued by the Trustees under the Amos contract, and, though the Company received no equivalent, the interest has been paid regularly. Secretary SCHURZ has bent his eye upon the matter, and now proposes a thorough investigation.

In an effort to blind the anti-war party, the Chancellor of the Exchequer offered a remarkably empty explanation of the reason for losing the British fleet in Besiki Bay. He spoke of it as central, and blandly described the facilities afforded for communication between the Admiral and LAYARD at Constantinople and the Government at London. The fact is, that, though Besiki Bay is central, there are less telegraphic accommodations there than at the point just abandoned. The placing of the fleet where it is looked upon by the Conservatives as a threat against Russia, and a prophecy of war not far in the distance.

Great expectations have been based upon the reports of the Delaware peach crop, and the various railway companies have made prodigious preparations for transportation to all parts of the North and West. Seeing this, the pig-headed farmers of the Peninsula have congregated around the various whipping-posts, and, concluding that there must be a Senegambian in the fence, propose such ruinous freight rates that it is feared the companies will draw off and leave the growers to their own devices. The various Granger lodges have control of the matter, and so far have defeated every effort at adjustment, thereby promising a greater calamity to the raisers than would have resulted in an almost total failure of the crop.

ONE GREAT CAUSE OF HARD TIMES.

One of the factors in any account of the country's prosperity or distress, its wealth or poverty, is the great railroad interest,—its debts, its earnings, and its means of doing business. The railroads of the United States now measure 73,508 miles of track. In the three years ending with 1876, there were laid 6,686 miles of track, despite the general crushing out of credit. Of these, 2,800 miles were constructed in 1876; the others were, however, not so much new roads as links and connections to make previously-constructed systems complete and available for business purposes.

The immensity of this great property must at present be measured by the amount of the money invested in it, including under the general term debt stocks, and bonds, and other liabilities, which foot up \$4,463,591,935.

It is not easy for the ordinary mind to measure such a sum of money as this. We can only understand it by comparisons. It is twice the amount of the national debt, including in the latter the greenbacks. It greatly exceeds twice the sum of the interest-bearing debt of the United States. This railroad debt underlies the entire business and domestic economy of the country. The interest of the whole people, of all occupations and all classes, and especially of the wage class, is involved in this vast investment. The fact that this aggregation of debt, representing an equal aggregation of invested capital, is disturbed, threatened, and already largely annihilated, is of itself a literal explanation of the slowness, amounting in some cases to torpidity, which marks every effort to recover from the general prostration.

In 1873 this \$4,000,000,000 of railroad bonds and stocks formed the basis of a credit which was not confined to railroads, but extended to all branches of production and commercial activity. In the first place, it was the credit on which the railroads did business,—on which they extended their lines, repaired their roadways, supplied their stock, purchased their materials, and paid their vast army of laborers and mechanics. The gross receipts of the business done by the roads on the capital represented by these debts were \$526,319,935 in the year 1873. These stocks and bonds were in like manner the basis of credit for the operations of the coal and iron mines, for the iron furnaces and rolling-mills, for the car factories, for the furniture and other establishments supplying the railroads. Receiving these bonds and stocks formed the basis of a credit which was not confined to railroads, but extended to all branches of production and commercial activity. In the first place, it was the credit on which the railroads did business,—on which they extended their lines, repaired their roadways, supplied their stock, purchased their materials, and paid their vast army of laborers and mechanics. The gross receipts of the business done by the roads on the capital represented by these debts were \$526,319,935 in the year 1873.

Another sign of improvement is, despite the fact that mileage representing nearly one-half the railroad stocks and debts is in default, unable to pay interest or dividends, the other roads paid a dividend of \$68,039,661 in 1876, against a total dividend of \$67,129,709 from all the roads in 1873. The rates of transportation being greatly reduced, the gross earnings of 1876, though less than those of 1873, represent a largely increased amount of transportation, which is another sign that there is a continued improvement in the exchange of commodities. Now, when these defaulting railroads shall all have gone through the same process of bankruptcy, and have got down to a substantial basis of value, the railroad revival will be complete, and in that revival all the other great industries will share. The railroad interest with its thousands of millions of invested capital restored to a healthy and vigorous condition, all other branches of industry will resume their activity, and in due time the prosperity and recovery will be general. Capital that escaped the calamitous wreck of 1873, and has been jealousy hoarded ever since, will again seek investment, and the wheels of labor and industry will again be put in motion.

OUR WOODEN PAVEMENTS.

The streets of Chicago are in a most lamentable condition. There is no doubt about that. "There is scarcely one of them, even of those most recently paved, which is in anything like perfect condition; and they vary through all degrees of badness to the mutual interest of the city and Mr. BILLINGS the contractor.

The fact that this aggregation of debt stocks and bonds was in like manner the basis of credit for the operations of the coal and iron mines, for the iron furnaces and rolling-mills, for the car factories, for the furniture and other establishments supplying the railroads. Receiving these bonds and stocks, they deposited them with banks, insurance companies, trust companies, and private capitalists, and trustees and executors of estates, and, obtaining money thuson carried on their various manufacturing and trades. The immense capital invested in all these mines and manufacturers divided its profit, as well as the means by which the business was done, from the credit of the railroads, which was available as cash. In turn, the capital invested in banks, savings banks, trust companies, and fiduciary estates was made profitable by the active employment given to it by the demands of the manufacturers and miners.

The London *Times* is opening its guns on the American Commissioners to the Canada Fisheries arbitration, and is inclined to bat him over the head because he won't agree with the English idea of the extent to which the United States is liable. It demands that the discussion of the question be conducted so as to reflect "honor" upon Great Britain, even if it secures no wealth.

The War Department has issued a circular forbidding the reappointment to West Point of those cadets reported as deficient in conduct or studies. This is a very proper order. Cadets who cannot behave, and those whom nature did not endow with average mental abilities, should by all means give place to those differently constituted. The States provide idiot asylums and bridewells for them.

dependent thereon was the accumulated savings of the people invested in all other forms and in all other kinds of industry. When the wreck came, when fraud, corruption, and extravagance had rushed this credit system to destruction, the collapse of the railroads involved the collapse of the manufacturing and mining companies, and the wreck of these carried with it the banks and trust companies, and all others that had loaned their substance on the shadowy notes, bonds, and stocks that had made up the credit system. Each of these carried with it the sources of income, large and small, on which men and women lived and did business; the collateral on which money had been loaned were valueless; the savings of generations were lost; the means of carrying on business were destroyed; incomes and wages—the means of buying bread—perished almost without a hope of recovery. It is unnecessary for the purpose of this article to trace through all the ramifications of investments dependent on the return thereon; then there is a depression of several feet in circumference, which becomes jagged, and the blocks are broken and chipped off by the wagons and carriages that thunder over them. When no effort is made to arrest this destruction of the pavement, it is not surprising that, even within a few months, there are patches of uneven and ragged places along the whole street. Even then no effort is made by the authorities to restore the pavement in these places; nothing is done till they have become great holes, when perhaps they may be filled up with broken brick and rubbish of all sorts, which generally makes them worse than they were before.

Now, the remedy for all this is in a system of prompt and thorough repairing of the Nicolson pavement from the time it is first laid, and thenceforth all the time. By repairing a street—say Wabash avenue, West Washington, or North Dearborn street—with a squad of three men and a plant of gravel, a pick-ax, and a small supply of blocks, a new Nicolson pavement can be made to last ten years, in fair condition, which would otherwise go to rack and ruin with half that time, and for two or three years before final abandonment would be unfit for city travel. It should be the duty of each squad to go down this street constantly, and, wherever a defect is found, raise the blocks with the pick-ax, and adjust them at their proper level with gravel; when necessary, new blocks may be substituted, though, as a rule, the old blocks readjusted will do as well. Every other large city that pretends to keep its streets in a respectable condition—whether they have blocks, gravel, asphalt, or Belgian pavement—has found it necessary to do this, and Chicago cannot neglect it without suffering the annoyance of ragged and rough streets. There will be some expense attached to this system, but it will be trifling as compared with the system of neglect that now prevails, by which a pavement is permitted to perish within half the time it ought to last, and must then be renewed at a cost of \$40,000 or \$50,000 per mile. The Council, therefore, cannot plead the poverty of the city or the desire to economize as an excuse for not taking the precautionary measures we have suggested. It is not economy, but neglect and wastefulness, to allow street-pavements to be torn to pieces and then rot away for lack of proper care. Every penny used for prompt, judicious, and constant repairing will save a dollar to the taxpayers in the renewal of pavements. This is a matter to which the Council should give its immediate attention, doing what can be done for those streets already badly worn, and providing the new system for all the new pavements which the property-owners may lay from on.

THE CITY GAS CONTRACTS.

We understand that Mr. BILLINGS the President of the West Side Gas Company, has about concluded to make terms with the city rather than carry on the legal war in which his Company was so badly worsted by the decision of Judge DAUMON. If this is true, it is a wise decision. It will be to the interest of the city that this great interest shall recover financial credit and financial ability before there can be a general recovery of the somewhat dependent interests.

The railroads must get through with their bankruptcy; they must settle with their creditors, and must begin anew. This work has already begun, and the growing prosperity of railroads generally is the most certain of all indications of a return of general permanent prosperity. The railroads have, as a matter of necessity, abolished the extravagant and wasteful systems of expenditures which prevailed before the panic. Thus, in 1873 and 1876 the gross and net earnings compare as follows:

GROSS EARNINGS. NET earnings.

1873..... \$2,500,000

1876..... 497,227,050

Another sign of improvement is, despite the fact that mileage representing nearly one-half the railroad stocks and debts is in default, unable to pay interest or dividends, the other roads paid a dividend of \$68,039,661 in 1876, against a total dividend of \$67,129,709 from all the roads in 1873.

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the return has never been estimated at more than 50 cents per 1,000 feet. But we believe it is generally conceded that \$1.50 is a fair and reasonable price to the South Side Company, so that Mr. BILLINGS ought to accept the order of arrest he received from the Council, and when CONNOLLY gave him a copy, with the affidavit on which it was issued, and then slipped, leaving his man in charge of the deputies. JARVIS had been in bad odor for some time, and BROWN had threatened his dismissal, and when CONNOLLY was caught JARVIS hastened whether to run the risk of exposure at the Ringster's hands or abandon his duty and leave the town.

CHURCH DEBTS.

We direct attention to a statement of the church mortgages in Chicago which has been collected by the *Alliance*, and which we re-published this morning. It affords matter for the serious consideration of all who are interested in the well-being and advancement of religion. There is a grand total of something less than \$100,000 and a half of dollars of church mortgages, and, if the statement is not entirely accurate, it probably falls short of the facts instead of exaggerating. Of this large sum the Presbyterians owe the most (\$26,898) and the Catholics the least (\$3,000 only), though we believe the rule of the Catholic Church is to pay as goes, and owe nothing. The Unitarians, Hebrews, Episcopalians, Universalists, Lutherans, Baptists, Methodists, and Congregationalists owe from \$66,000 to \$2

THE FIELD AND TURF.

Boston Escapes Another Defeat at Cincinnati.

But Brooklyn Takes a Tumble at Louisville.

The Bodine-Little Fred Race at Dexter Park.

A Midnight Trial of Speed, and What Came of It.

The Foolish Attempt of Saginaw to Buck Against Chicago.

Slide Drivers—Running-Horse Records—Rifle-Shooting, Etc., Etc.

BASE-BALL.

BOSTON AGAIN BEATS CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, O., July 7.—The Boston team escaped from the Cincinnati to-day by sheer luck and a decided victory of the umpires. Three thousand excited people, among them the cream of Cincinnati society, cheered the game to the end, and in spite of defeat was away exulting in the new victory. So it was that the Boston team, which in the first inning, one by Sutton, in the eighth, and singles by Murray, Morrill, and Bond in the ninth, the latter two being made after three men should have been out, had not the umpires given up. Pike opened the game by a home run, his which was the most terrible hit ever seen here. The Boston's also tallied in the first inning on Pike's run of a grounder, Hastings' passed ball, and White's base hit. In the next six innings the visitors did not make a single hit, and got up to first base only once, and that was in the eighth. In the seventh, Boston scored on base-hits by Hastings and Cummings and errors of Wright and Morris? Again the Boston tied the score on two errors by Pike and one by Gould, not a base hit being made. In the ninth inning, after O'Hourke and White had made out, the Boston's were still in the eighth, and the last decision of the umpire, after being fairly caught by Pike and Hastings, and came home on Bond's base hit. Jones was too lame to play, though he tried it two innings.

THE SCORE.

MILWAUKEE, July 7.—Base-ball: Milwaukee, 1; Jameson, 0. Total, 1. Milwaukee, 1; Jameson, 0. Total, 1.

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RELIGIOUS.

Some Interesting Statistics on the Mortgage Indebtedness of Chicago Churches.

Laying of the Corner-Stone of the Stewart Memorial Cathedral at Garden City, L. L.

Wealth and Revenues of the English Church—The Salaries Paid.

The Sunday-School Monument to P. P. Bliss Erected at Rome, Pa.

General Notes Concerning the Church at Home and Abroad.

Pious Smiles for the Unregenerate Services To-Day.

CHICAGO CHURCH DEBTS. SOME INTERESTING STATISTICS.

From the Alliance.

A few weeks ago the New York Tribune presented a list of the mortgages on the churches of that city, which were evidently somewhat incomplete, yet startling in the amount of indebtedness exhibited. The Tribune remarked that probably no class of property in New York City was so heavily encumbered as the religious; and the matter has aroused so much public interest that a general discussion of the whole subject of church debt and its attendant evils has taken place throughout the country, with suggestions that a "debt-paying revival" would be the most proper enterprise in which our churches generally could next engage. To our minds, the Church could not well be indifferent. It is well to remember that the proportion of church indebtedness to total valuation in this city is below what it is in New York, and yet suffice it to say, that Littlejohn addressed a few words of thanks to Judge Hilton, as the friend and admirer of Mrs. Stewart, and pronounced the benediction.

Bishop enter, the procession then branching to the seats under the tents while the procession was being played. The crowd was so great that the efforts of Inspector Waddell and twenty patrolmen were required for the Sunday-schools and vestrymen was partly controlled by the spectators.

At 8:30 a. m., in deep silence, had entered the tent with Junius Moore and taken a seat on the platform by the corner-stone before the procession arrived. There were seated next to Junius Moore, Mrs. Lawrence Smith of Smithtown, L. L., Mrs. S. V. Moore and Mrs. William Libby and two sons. A massive floral cross, eight feet high, ornamented the stand, above the corner-stones, and a platform of flowers covered the platform.

The Bishop, the officiating clergy, the band of the silver hammer and the silver trowel, the same used at the laying of the corner-stone of St. Paul's Episcopal Church in Rome, and the architect and builder of the carved vessel, with silver plummets, ascended the platform. The choir consisted of 200 voices. After the opening services, the Rev. Dr. William Drown, of St. Paul's, read the contents of the large copper box, designed for the interior of the corner-stone; this included the Great Tenebræ and the Prayer-book used by Mr. St. Paul's, the memoranda of Mr. Stewart, including his last account book, commenced July 30, 1823, his card plate, and a book entitled "Mr. Stewart's Memoranda and other documents, newspapers, etc." The capsule raised, the copper box placed in the cavity, and then the stone was lowered and cemented to its place. The Bishop striking the stone three times with the hammer and to it the sign of the cross.

The ceremony being complete, Bishop Littlejohn, in concluding his address, saying that the day was great with promise and full of promise to the higher interests of humanity. The Cathedral would stand as a memorial to the dead, and give to coming time the record of the dead, and the record of the living. The Rev. Dr. C. H. Hall, of Brooklyn, spoke for the "Moyses," the Rev. Dr. Laliffe, of Liverpool, addressed the assembly on "The Missionary Work of the Church." The Rev. Dr. Schenck, of St. Paul's Church, Brooklyn, said the day ushered in a new era for the Church, and in feeling terms commended Mrs. Stewart, and the Rev. Dr. Moore. The Rev. L. Bradford spoke in behalf of the Bishop. A dispatch from the Bishop of Nebraska was ready as follows: "The humliest cathedral to the world—Nebraska is the latest addition to the Littlejohn Address. Few words of thanks to Judge Hilton, as the friend and admirer of Mrs. Stewart, and pronounced the benediction.

THE BLISS MONUMENT.

THE RUSSIAN CHURCH. ESSENTIALLY A POLITICAL INSTITUTION.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, July 5.—When Louis Kosuth, the great Hungarian patriot, arrived on our shores, twenty-five years ago, and, in the matchless strains of his eloquence, poured out the tale of his native land and her defeat in the struggle for liberty through the overwhelming forces of Russian bayonets, America's heart was moved, and sympathy was fully aroused. Russian despotism had had no master to subdue the fiery Magyar and his love for liberty, found no apologist among American freemen.

The Tribune prints that the Chicago church mortgages have been given since the fire, and were for the purpose of rebuilding. They therefore represent not only indebtedness incurred in the purchase of church property, but also new and valuable church property, worth in most cases many times the amount of the mortgages.

It should be borne in mind that the records extend back only to the fire of 1871; and also that in some cases mortgages have been reduced by partial payment, while still appearing on the books as the original amount of the indebtedness. All mortgages under \$5,000 are only included in the general footings:

PHILIP P. BLISS, LUCY YOUNG BLISS, JOHN C. BLISS, and others.

REPOSE to the Invitation of D. L. Moody, As for the Death of Philip P. Bliss, author of "Home for To-Morrow" and other Gospel Songs.

NO. 1—On the main front of the:

ERECTED BY THE Sunday-schools United States and Great Britain.

REPOSE to the Invitation of D. L. Moody, As for the Death of Philip P. Bliss, author of "Home for To-Morrow" and other Gospel Songs.

NO. 2—On the right-hand side of the:

Through a living faith in Jesus Christ they died in the hope of a house not made with hands, eternal in the heavens.

NO. 3—On the left-hand side of the:

"Love thy neighbor as thyself, and in death they were not divided." —Second Samuil, 1, 23.

NO. 4—On back front of the:

Sacred to the memory of Philip P. Bliss, born in Decatur, Ga., July 9, 1838; and Lucy Young Bliss, his wife.

NO. 5—On left side of the:

PHILIP P. BLISS, LUCY YOUNG BLISS, JOHN C. BLISS, and others.

REPOSE to the Invitation of D. L. Moody, As for the Death of Philip P. Bliss, author of "Home for To-Morrow" and other Gospel Songs.

NO. 6—On right side of the:

Through a living faith in Jesus Christ they died in the hope of a house not made with hands, eternal in the heavens.

NO. 7—On left side of the:

"Love thy neighbor as thyself, and in death they were not divided." —Second Samuil, 1, 23.

NO. 8—On left side of the:

PHILIP P. BLISS, LUCY YOUNG BLISS, JOHN C. BLISS, and others.

REPOSE to the Invitation of D. L. Moody, As for the Death of Philip P. Bliss, author of "Home for To-Morrow" and other Gospel Songs.

NO. 9—On right side of the:

Through a living faith in Jesus Christ they died in the hope of a house not made with hands, eternal in the heavens.

NO. 10—On left side of the:

"Love thy neighbor as thyself, and in death they were not divided." —Second Samuil, 1, 23.

NO. 11—On right side of the:

PHILIP P. BLISS, LUCY YOUNG BLISS, JOHN C. BLISS, and others.

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"Love thy neighbor as thyself, and in death they were not divided." —Second Samuil, 1, 23.

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AMUSEMENTS.

McVicker and Hooley Fore-
cast Their Plans.

A Dearth of Stars and Plenty
of Combinations.

Notes of Interest from the
Lecture-Field.

Green-Room Gossip from
Europe and America.

The Summer-Night Concerts
—The Programmes of
Last Night.

An Attractive Beethoven Pro-
gramme—Wagner and His
Visit to This Country.

Singers in Chicago and Else-
where—Choice Musical
Notes.

THE DRAMA.

Mr. MCVICKER'S PROGRAMME.
In a letter to a friend, furnished The Tribune for publication, Mr. McVicker briefly outlines his programme for the coming season. Since the number of stars worthy of his position they claim is too limited to fill out the season satisfactorily, he proposes to turn his energies largely to the production of new pieces. Mr. Boucicault has already promised him one "play" for performance in this city simultaneously with its first acting in New York. "Bebe"—in its English form of "Baby"—more appropriate—has also been secured. It is to be given at the Park Theatre, New York, on the 10th of August, and it has likewise been obtained for the Boston Museum. The season at McVicker's will open with a new play, never seen in America, the name of which has not yet transpired. In order to give these pieces adequate representations, Mr. McVicker will make special engagements of actors and actresses whom he regards as competent to do particular parts justly, in this manner insuring a greater variety in the performances, and filling more exactly the wants of the public. He also proposes to offer great attractions which will be in themselves a guarantee of a successful season. Mr. McVicker believes the attention of the public, as well as of the managers, must be directed more and more to the individual player, more and more towards individual actors. If this change can be accomplished, he believes the tone of dramatic representations can be elevated, and Chicago may become as important a theatrical centre as it is now, and as it is in musical ones. In support of this description he confidently relies upon the generous sympathy of the public, and the managers, who will be written to him in respect to the latter at least, he will not be disappointed. If for the people, they are to be won over to the idea of supporting a good company which shall be engaged in the representation of fresh and worthy plays.

THE FUTURE OF HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

Thirty-five weeks of the season at Hooley's have been filled by engagements with stars, combinations, English, French, and German opera companies, including opera-bouffe, etc. Twenty-eight of the weeks thus taken are consecutive. The manager is now at work removing the house, from the front door to the stage entrance and from floor to ceiling. The present expectation is that the house will open Monday, July 1, a week from to-day, with the Union Square Company's "Le Diable." The company will include all its most efficient members, not excepting Mr. Charles R. Thorne, Jr. Mr. Hooley saw Mr. Thorne in New York yesterday, and said he had not suffered a loss in six months, and that he would surely be in Chicago with the Union Square Company. Miss Morris has also promised to join the company after the second week if her health will permit.

THE WEEK—BEFORE AND AFTER.

There was nothing noteworthy at the theatres last week, unless the Fourth of July performances may, by courtesy, be accorded some special distinction. They were not so largely patronized as in years past, owing to the旱灾, and the base-hall match—three forms of entertainment which appealed to every variety of taste, while they puzzled persons of catholic sympathies by offering so many charms at one and the same moment. The theatres, meanwhile, fared not badly, nor yet very well.

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SHADE TREES.

Why So Many of Them Die in This City.

An Interesting Trip with an Expert in Arboriculture.

A Comparison Between His Trees and Those in Parks and Private Grounds.

The Rules Whose Observance Has Secured Such Successful Results.

The Advantages of the Elm for Shade Purposes—Defects of Other Trees.

There is probably no feature of ornamentation so little understood in Chicago as that of tree culture and transplanting, and none wherein so much money is squandered. A ride through the streets and parks of the city with a view of looking into this matter would convince any person either that the soil of this locality is not adapted to the growth of trees, or that the owners are ignorant of the first principles of their successful management. It is possible that the failure is due in a measure to both these reasons. But certain is it that at least three-fourths of the ornamental trees set out die, while not more than one in a thousand ever lives to meet the ideas of its owner.

Messrs. O. Guthrie and A. A. Libby, two prominent business men of the South Side, are in the ice and the other in the packing business, believe that they have found out the way to make trees thrive in Chicago soil, and they are anxious that their neighbors should have the benefit of their experiments and experience. A Tribune reporter was invited to take a drive behind the former gentleman with the special object of inspecting his trees.

INSPECTING THE TREES-GROWN OF THE CITY, and nearly all the prominent streets and parks were visited. Mr. Guthrie has made the nourishment of trees a study until it has become a sort of hobby with him, and the success which has attended his efforts is so marked that his advice cannot be without value to those who wish to procure ornamental shade trees about their houses.

"The trees of Chicago," began Mr. Guthrie, "as the two started out, "is not adapted to the culture of much of anything. There is a coating of black earth over the top of the soil, which tends but a few inches below the surface, which comes bed of coarse gravel, which has no more nourishment for vegetation than the sand has. The roots of all large trees must extend outward and downward a long distance in order to furnish support and food for the trunk and foliage which shoot upward with a height. There is a great deal of soil in the bottom, and the roots are covered with sealing-wax so that they would not die at the top, and then the leaves would soon cover up the ugly stubs."

They were interviewed along the different avenues to Grand Boulevard and Cottage Grove, and through a portion of South Park. Many kinds of trees and shrubs were noted, including the great hairy sycamore, the sycamore with a trunk spotted like the skin of a rat-tail, horse-chestnut, or buckeye, sumach, mountain ash, with berries that will be scarlet in the autumn, and various blackberry bushes, the clusters of green hanging to the stems the boughs bent in the breeze.

Then there was the graceful little white birch, with its white bark, and a trunk so slender it is like a girl's arm. The birch is a tree that thrives very well in this region, as you see. I think, with careful training, this might be made to answer the purpose, but you need not be afraid to plant them, as is also true of the elm.

"Now," then, as the reporter asked him, "at the corner, the artificial trees? They are to be sold at a low price, delivered, and the size at which they may safely be transplanted.

"Next to the elm," said Mr. Guthrie, "I would prefer—

THE WHITE ASH.

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THE FOREST ELM.

appears to be the only tree that can be raised to thrive in the climate, and one of the species which the soil is not a fine tree, but it has the foliage of the elm, would probably answer every purpose. It has been demonstrated that a large tree will live and grow in the soil of our city, but our hot, dry winds come from the south, and when the tree grows most rapidly, it has many traits which command the admiration of all. They grow very fast, mature early, and their tough pliable stems are able to withstand the riotous gales which spring up in these parts so frequently and so suddenly.

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Judge Drumm and
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being no contract
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it saw fit.

however, they desired
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0 inhabitants. Head-
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lamps used on the

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Committee, but his
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GOODS.

ND CHAMBER FURNITURE MANUFACTURE. of every article in the establishment, and have made greater reductions in all articles, hair-cloth, reduced from wool cover, reduced from \$110 to \$85. from \$6 to \$75. from \$10 to \$25. reduced from \$25 to \$12. reduced from \$10 to \$8. reduced from \$75 to \$5. 50 boughs and other furniture.

STATE-57.

CURRUM COMPANY, sell all kinds of household furniture, and when you have weeks or months to pay, all the articles of the place are at half price, and all trouble and anxiety, a substantial, stylish furniture, and sell everything in the chair to furnish a room, and descriptions on easy pay, and pay in stock before you close any

COMPANY, 90 West 10th and August the 10th, 1877.

WING-IF YOU WANT

ANYTHING IN ALL STYLES AND COLORS,

AND MASTERS, ETC.,

NEW YORK.

The Outlook in State and Local Politics.

Civil-Service Reform in Its Relations to the Coming Campaign.

The Movement of Bogus Independent Republican Reformers.

And the Organization which Threatens Kelly and Tammany.

Two Hundred Men with a Chance to Turn Tramps.

From Our Own Correspondent.

New York, July 5.—Recalled from the contemplation of lesser subjects by the recurrence of the day the small boy celebrates, and has just celebrated here with a vengeance, the name of the wild patriot and ballot-controller turned agent to politics. The massive mind referred to finds it hard to believe a tolerably mixed with a prospect of something pretty quite too swifly wonderfully "more mixed before the fall election. On the one side there is danger of too much organization, as on the other of too little. The regular annual anti-Tammany movement has been for some weeks in progress, and has publicly revealed itself on two occasions. To counterbalance, report comes of an independent Republican Reform party, which calls upon all the generally dissatisfied to join in fighting the regular Republican organization, and which, it is to be hoped, will bring the new rules of Civil Service, from a point of the most important question in local and State politics.

The Custom-House, as is well known, has for many years been identified with the Republican organization in this city. The head of that House has been the head of the party; the employees of that House have been the workers of the party; and head and subordinates have paid pretty much all the party expenses. What, then, will be the effect of a rule which forbids the Collector of Customs to be chief of party managers, commands him to subordinate to serve? The Government in this case, of course, will not consider the collector and releases all from the contributions which have been equally imperative and cursed? The satisfactory answer to this has to be made. "Oh, we shall get on somehow," said a gentleman to me the other day, "a gentleman who has information when any is to be had in political circles. But how? That was the point he stopped at; that had not been determined upon yet; and I will give you some of the reasons why.

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If the Union League politicians think this statement too broad, their record is at hand. In one of the warmest contests the party ever made in this city, when the interests of the Republicans throughout the country were involved in the result, what did the wealthy Republicans of this city do in response to the urges calls for money wherewith to push the campaign vigorously, and meet in some manner the flood of documents spread over the State by a rich foe? The largest sum given by any of these gentlemen—gentlemen, we may add, a prominent part in every large public gathering—was \$30, and but one or two reached this.

CURRENT GOSSIP.

THE BLOOD-CURE.

For patients of the like rials.

In Elizabeth town.

Doctors say, "Vell, drink fresh blood.

Do you square around."

One summer's day a maiden stood

In a roadside-abbar, drinking blood.

She tossed her golden curls and sighed:

"O that I were a butcher's bride!

"He would dress me up in silks so fine

And give me bucklo's blood like wine.

"He would sympathize with my every grief,

And give me plenty of rare roast beef."

The butcher happened just then to pass.

And then he astrophosed the lass:

"Dot blood was good, dind it, my dear?

I think I seen you sometimes here."

"If you vime vran, and lived mit me,

You get dol blood for nottig's free!"

His arguments were not denied,

So he became the butcher's bride.

Now what do you think this maid became?

When she became the butcher's bride?

Why, she became the mother of six,

And weighed as much as a ton of bricks.

CHARLEY WRIGHT.

TWO DRINKS.

New York Word.

The Brooklyn Eagle, in an article upon sumer drinks, alludes to the "John Collins" as a favorite drink, and the "John Collins" is made with lemon juice, pepper-mint, and a little rum. The "Crus rum" and adds that it is said John Collins after John Collins, an Irish actor of some repute!"

We really cannot allow the truth of history thus to be trifled with, and we must protest against such an interpretation of a venerable drink being accepted anywhere outside of the slums of Brooklyn, where we are not surprised that, if concocted on this recipe, it moves its devotees to denounce the substanice of the widow and the bryony. Clinton to throw their wives out of the castle droppings into an evening contest given by a rival magician named Cazeuvne. When the latter illustrious conjurer invited some of the audience to step upon the stage and enter the dark cabinet with him, Mr. Helle, who was entirely unknown to his confere, immediately suspended the platform and was encircled by a party authorized to act for the pastor himself, the only motive on his part being the Christian obligation to forgive our enemies. The story further goes that similar overtures have been made to the black-garter family, which are in the best friend the farmer has. They live in a house of their own, and are well-to-do, and other Vernon, and, if they occasionally glide across the path of a human being, their lives should be preserved, as their good qualities should be preserved.

Our dog is a black-garter and is the best friend to the party and city must be great. The question remains, Will they? It is a good opportunity, at any rate, to let the dog have a chance to help out and how about for Federal election.

OUT OF EMPLOYMENT.

The reduction of the force at the Customs, however, added to an Administration measure which may a man into a pitiable position. The times are about as hard, so far as chances of employment are concerned, as they were during the winter. There are men, however, who are still employed, and who are not released from the contributions which have been equally imperative and cursed! The satisfactory answer to this has to be made.

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